Nevin, J. A., Davison, M. C., Odum, A. L., & Shahan, T. A. (2007). A theory of attending, remembering, and reinforcement in delayed matching to sample. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 88*, 285–317.

B.M. Jones (personal communication, March 18, 2008) has reported an error in the Excel spreadsheet accompanying this article, which is available on the *JEAB* website: seab.envmed.rochester.edu/jeab/extensions/Nevin.html. The error has now been corrected. The flawed worksheet was also used to generate the functions in Figure 8 of the article (p. 297). This erratum provides a corrected version of Figure 8 and its caption. No other figures or calculations reported in the article are affected by the error, and the text is correct as published. The authors are indebted to Jones and his student Nick Vanselow for their careful scrutiny of our work, and apologize to researchers who may have encountered difficulties in using the flawed worksheet.

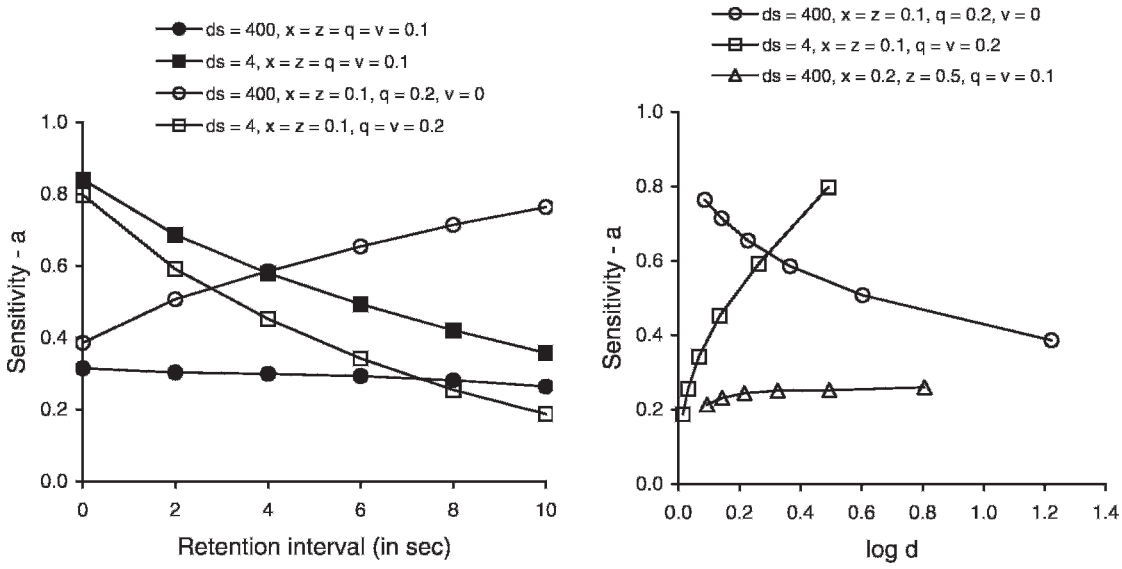

Fig. 8. The left panel shows that sensitivity to reinforcer ratios (a) is predicted to be decrease slightly over the retention interval with $d_s = 400$ and with $x = z = q = v = 0.1$ (filled circles). When $x = z = 0.1$, $q = 0.2$, and $v = 0$, the function increases (unfilled circles). When d_s is reduced to 4 with $x = z = q = v = 0.1$ (filled squares), and with $x = z = 0.1$, $q = v = 0.2$, (unfilled squares), the functions decrease. Thus, the slope of the predicted relation between a and the retention interval depends on sample discriminability and the values of parameters representing disruptors in Equations 3 and 4. The right panel shows that the predicted relation between log d and a for $x = z = 0.1$, $q = 0.2$, and $v = 0$ decreases with $d_s = 400$ (unfilled diamonds) and increases with $d_s = 4$, $x = z = 0.1$, $q = v = 0.2$ (unfilled squares). The function with $d_s = 400$, $x = 0.2$, $q = 0.1$, $z = 0.5$, and $v = 0.1$ (unfilled triangles) mimics the effects of very short intertrial intervals reported by White and Wixted (1999).